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of a single Teutonic language more difficult than that of a neutral tongue such as is advocated by M. Couturat, not to mention the natural and invincible hostility which the former would meet on the part of all non-Germanic nations. All this proves that it is unwise to introduce into the question political and racial considerations which have in fact nothing to do with it and which can only render impossible any solution whatever.

To sum up, Mr. Molee's project tends, in M. Couturat's opinion, to divide nations and make their natural opposition more profound and invincible, while his own tends to unite them and draw them together upon an equal footing, and consequently to develop a feeling of common interest and fraternity. The union which he dreams of is not one of races, whose mutual opposition is, indeed, much less than that of nations; it is a union of all civilised mankind without distinction of race or religion, of weakness or strength.

LECTURES ON NEUROLOGY AND NEURIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.

After the Methods of the Class-Room, to the Author's Students, and Designed also for General Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. By *C. H. Hughes, M. D.* Edited by Prof. *Marc Ray Hughes, M. D.*, Barnes Medical College, St. Louis. St. Louis: Hughes & Co., 1902. Pp. 417. Price, \$3.00.

This book on Neurology allows us an insight into the work of Prof. C. H. Hughes, President of the Faculty of Neurology and Psychiatry of Barnes Medical College, former Major and Surgeon-in-Chief of Schofield and of McDowell's College Military Hospitals, also Superintendent of the Missouri State Insane Hospital.

Being overworked in his profession, Dr. Hughes has found no time to edit the book himself, but left the work to his son and assistant, Prof. Marc Ray Hughes of the Barnes Medical College. The contents, beginning with Chapter I on page 12, form a connected course of lectures on neurology and kindred subjects: I, Definitions of Terms; II, Neurones and Nerve Cells, their Composition and Characteristics; III, Neurones and Nerve Centers, Neurone Theories, Association Neurones, etc.; IV, Efferent Prolongations, Histological Composition of Nerve Centers, etc.; V, Polar and Apolar, Bi-Polar and Multi-Polar Neurones; VI, Neurones Grouped into Layers and Brain Cortex; VII, Head Heat in Brain Disease; VIII, Temperature Sense, etc.; IX and X, Extra-Neural and Adneural Nervous Disease; XI, XII, and XIII, Instruments and Procedures of Precision in Diagnosis and Practice; XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII, Ascending and Descending Degeneration, Waller's Law and Its Diagnostic Significance, the Reaction of Degeneration and How to Discover It; XVIII, the Evolution of Neuraxis; XIX, and XX, the Evolution of the Brain and Spinal Cord; XXI, Electricity and Electrical

Appliances; XXIII, the Dura and the Sinuses; XXIV, Cerebral Embolism, Hemorrhages and Thrombosis; XXV and XXVI, the Spinal Cord and its Morbid States; XXVII, Sensory-Motor System; XXVIII, Cerebro-Spinal Axis; XXIX, the Neuraxis Diagnostically Viewed; XXX, Outline of Cerebral and Spinal Nerves and Their Relation to Nervous Diseases; XXXI, Virile Reflex and Its Symptomatic Value in Practice; XXXII, Aphasia Defined and Recorded; XXXIII and XXXIV, the Medico-Legal Aspect Illustrated in the Case of William T. Bevin; XXXV, Neural and Psycho-Neural Aspects of Surgical Practice; XXXVI, Nutrition and Conservation of Neurones.

The book is illustrated with the same diagrams which are used in lecture rooms, and the style is rather that of the speaker in the amphitheater than the author confined in his study. We have obviously to deal with a man who is at home in his specialty but who cares little for literary finish or the external appearance of his book. The typography is imperfect, and the proof-reader did not attend to his work properly. Letters are broken off and Greek words are repeatedly misspelled. We notice for instance "struments" for "instruments" (page 117) and "thenos" for "sthenos" (strength) (pages 13-14). The man who made the makeup began both the Introduction and the first chapter on the left-hand page of the book.

The book will be useful to the students of Professor Hughes and other neurologists who have acquired sufficient knowledge to overlook the shortcomings of the book which are mostly of an external nature. It would be highly desirable that the book should be republished by some medical publishing house which could properly attend to its makeup.

EMPIRICAL ESSAYS. By the Author of *Unthinkables*. Edinburgh: George A. Morton. 1904. Pp. 187.

The anonymous author of this book apparently belongs to theosophical circles that shake off the crudities of its common beliefs and try to work out a higher world-conception in the direction of the New Thought movement. His essays are on four subjects.

The first one is entitled "Rome, Jerusalem and an Ideal," and in it he comes to the conclusion that we need no capital city of our faith; that the only metropolis required for a religion which believes in the fatherhood of God, the words of Jesus, an unworldly life, the service of God, etc., would be the "City of Mansoul."

The second article on "The Ten Commandments" is characterised by the following conclusion:

"It stands to reason that a Code given thousands of years ago to a barbarous nation, a Code which condemns image-worship, but has no word of reprobation for drunkenness, lying, or impurity as such, is inadequate